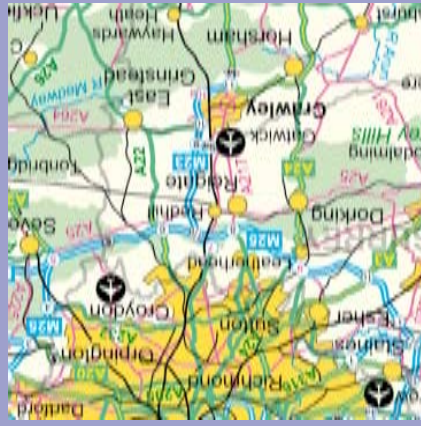
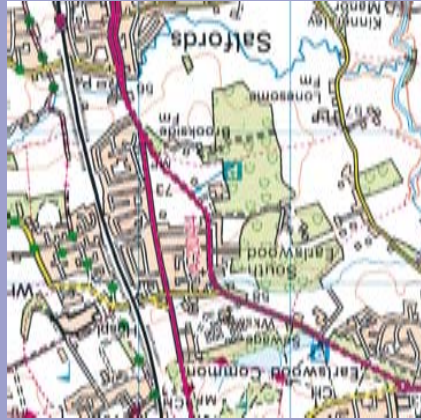


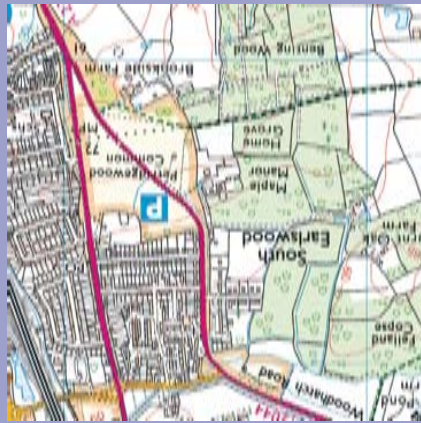
If you were trekking across a mountain range you might need a map that shows a bigger area of land and tells you the heights and steepness of the mountains. If you were a pilot flying from London to Edinburgh you might need a map that has the whole of the country on a single page, with only the locations of towns and cities on it. Whichever type you choose, there are a few basic features usually found on any map, which will be explained in this leaflet.



There are many different types of maps. The type of map you would choose depends on why you need it. If you were trying to find a certain street or building in your home town you would need a map that showed you all the smaller streets, maybe even footpaths in and around town.



A map can allow you to accurately plan a journey, giving a good idea of landmarks and features you will pass along the route, as well as how far you will be travelling. As well as showing the landscape of an area, maps will often show other features such as roads, rivers, buildings, trees and lakes.



A map is simply a drawing or picture of a landscape or location. Maps usually show the landscape as it would be seen from above, looking directly down.

What is a map?



Introduction to maps



identify what it is.

Maps will usually have a key or a legend. This is a section that will explain what each and every symbol on the map represents. If you find something on the map you don't understand or recognise, the key or legend will help you to

map.

To find out how close your drawings are to actual Ordnance Survey symbols you can turn to the back page of this leaflet or look at an Ordnance Survey

The answers to the first three questions are a telephone call box, a campsite and a caravan site.

Here's where you find out how you did...

c. Place of worship	d. Lighthouse	e. Nature trail

Use the blank boxes below to draw pictures of how you think the symbols for the following things appear on a map:

a. Horse riding	b. Garden

1 2 3

The symbols here are actually used on Ordnance Survey maps. Write down what you think they represent:



Ordnance Survey uses different shapes, colours and symbols to show all the roads, buildings, rivers and other features of a landscape. Symbols are designed to be simple, often looking like the features they represent. This means things can be quickly and easily recognised as you look at a map.

Rather than containing descriptions, maps have symbols to show where certain things are. Symbols are used so maps don't have to be covered in writing, as this would make them very confusing.

Map symbols explained



1. Your passport to town and country
2. The essential map for outdoor activities
3. For touring and local route planning
4. For regional route planning
5. For national route planning

Answers to questions

Map symbols explained

- A horseshoe (horse riding)
- A flower with six petals (garden)
- A cross on its own or on the top of a circle/square (place of worship)
- A lighthouse with beams glowing (a lighthouse)
- A footprint (hiking/nature trails)

Revision exercise

1. National Trust. 2. Youth hostel. 3. Horse riding. 4. Country park. 5. Public house. 6. Place of worship.
- Phoenice Farm.
- Visit a building of historic interest, stay in a youth hostel, go horse riding, park your car and walk footpaths, bridleways or a National Trail.
- 2 cm.
- The map scale is 1:25 000 so the distance 2 cm = 0.5 km (for example, 50 000 cm on the ground = 500 m = 0.5 km).



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